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OWEN OUGHT TO WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The American people are very capable, probably the most capable race of the civilized world, and the fact that the average citizen of this country is able to obtain reasonable information on political matters and economic government is doubly commendatory when our attention is invited to the many avenues through which we are apt to obtain misinformation rather than correct information.

These facts are emphasized in the recent effort of our distinguished Senator Owen, who ostensibly is trying to reform the ballot box in the United States by putting a bill through congress to curtail election subscriptions.

To those who understand the Oklahoma election law and with those who have a fair understanding of the senator, if such a thing is possible, it is not easy to say definitely whether the senator's effort is really pathetic or a monumental joke. It would be more nearly the latter if it were not for his evil purpose.

If the senator's real purposes and intentions could be divested of everything except his Republicanism, the things the American people would have to say about the senator would not be pleasing to listen to. Of course, the leading Democrats in Oklahoma, and that includes Owen, who are responsible for the vilest election law of any state in the union, know that the senator is as sincere as the mythic depressed gentleman who had lost his wife, and when he was being consoled by the minister, who told him there was one who watched over him and who still loved him, the gentleman looked up with the crocodile tears wiped from his eyes, and with a Mona Lisa smile said: "Do I know her? Where does she live?"

However, the people of the United States have not had an opportunity to know the appalling conditions in Oklahoma. As a rule they have had men of political integrity in their state legislatures making their election laws. They have not had brought home to them the awful lessons which have been learned by the people of Oklahoma. If they understood, as we understand the conditions in the senator's state, they would not worry about the senator's purpose; they would know perfectly well what his tears mean. Wherever you hear a leading Democrat talking in a confidential way in subdued tones to his confidential friends the story goes with them that the senator spent the greater part of his fortune, possibly as much as a quarter of a million dollars, to obtain his last election; and it is universally said that he spends more money for his elections than any man in the state of Oklahoma.

More than one hundred million of people are anxious for the truth; equally anxious to eliminate democracy; a great country where the people are entitled to know the truth, and yet in many cases one of their sources of information comes through just such avenues as are opened and provided by just such men as Senator Owen.

It is a matter of profound regret with every honest man in our fair state that Senator Owen, instead of attempting to reform an election law of his state—an election law worse than anything that Mexico has ever had—and which the people have repudiated by an overwhelming majority, proceeds to suck eggs at the national capital and in this particular case at least, is making a vain effort to hide the shells.

Of course, the senator does not expect his bill to pass. He knows the Democrats will not permit it to pass because they understand it. He knows the Republicans in the senate will not permit it to pass because they understand it, and all the senators, both Republicans and Democrats, know he has introduced the bill for one purpose and that is to aid so far as he is capable in his weak way the present national Democratic campaign and pose before the people of America for something which he is not.

Charity begins at home, senator. Come to Oklahoma and have your bill introduced in the Oklahoma legislature and it is barely possible, if you will employ some of the time and a portion of the energy which you are

seemingly expending at the national capital in your own state where it is most needed, and with your own party where it is still more needed, you may give the people some real information and accomplish some real good.

A MAN OF COURAGE.

The most antagonistic of critics will have to concede that Charles E. Hughes is a man of courage, fearing to meet no persons or conditions and ready at all times to stand up for his convictions. His invasion of Kentucky, where he was greeted with undisguised antagonism and spoke to the citizens without taking offense at their hearing, shows that he believes in the righteousness of his cause and is ready to face the world. Most of all, though, we must give him credit for the courage to stand up for the right in the question of arbitrating labor difficulties, not but what most of us agree with him, but just at the present moment the ordinary politician would have thought it wise to cater to the sentiment which forced the Adamson bill into enactment. The labor vote is very much desired by almost any candidate, and there are few of them who would not have compromised with his conscience in order to gain their favor. Not so Mr. Hughes, for he came out openly and protested against the subterfuge of the arbitration principle and deplored the severity of president and congress to the ill-affected demands of the railway brotherhood. That is what we call courage, when a man will contend for right principles when to do so is to risk unpopularity. And that is just the kind of a man that the laboring man needs to have in the presidential chair. The scoundrel who will pretend to coincide with error for the sake of votes is the man who will fall when it comes to the pinch, but the man who will stand up for the right in the face of their opposition is a man who can be trusted to do them justice at all times. Mr. Hughes has always shown that he is a true friend of the laboring man, but that he is for truth and right first, and when the laboring man gets off on the wrong track he is the kind of a man to show them the right way. A man does not need to be in league with capitalism in order to criticize the recent action of the brotherhood. In fact, the best friend of the laborer is he who can lead him in the right rather than let him fall in behind a wrong movement.

CAPITALIZING DISTRESS.

An echo of the strike scare comes from New York, where, as in many other localities, greedy and conscienceless people thought to get rich quick by taking advantage of what promised to be an era of great distress. Certain food dealers gambled on the expected isolation of the city and held back shipments of necessities when they expected to unload at famine prices. Ever since the day when Joseph made his famous corner on the Egyptian wheat market there have been plenty of instances where avaricious men have undertaken to capitalize the misfortunes of their fellows. Joseph rose to the pinnacle of a national benefactor, because without his foresight the rank and file of the Egyptians would have starved. No such motive, however, can be credited to these Gotham speculators. They expected to make big money because a distressed people would pay them exorbitant prices for the necessities of life. It was a cold-blooded business proposition, a scheme by the side of which the famed contention of Shylock seems mild and merciful. These folks figured, of course, that there was lots of wealth in the city and thousands of citizens would not grumble at the cost as long as they could get what they wanted, yet that does not take into consideration the thousands of poor people who have a hard time at best—they would have been left to starve in the midst of wealth, just because these few enterprising merchants had started out to make a fortune. One of the happiest features of the calling off of the strike is the disappointment of these speculators, who not only failed to carry out their nefarious scheme, but are now left with big consignments of perishables on their hands that they are forced to dispose of at a loss. But no one will question the poetic justice of such a turn of affairs. The public can be excused for rejoicing when the bitter gets bitten.

TRANSPORTATION TALK

The St. Louis & San Francisco railroad reports for July: Gross earnings, \$4,425,401; expenses and taxes, \$3,485,074; net income, \$940,327. The expense account includes \$323,959 charged to operating department for retirement of obsolete equipment. Obsolete equipment of every kind has been written off the books to date.

The second annual Katy system employees track and field meet will be held in Parsons, Kan., October 7. Special trains will be run for the accommodation of the athletes in the employ of the Katy and for their friends who make the trip merely to see the sport. Last year's meet at Denison, Texas, was the first attempted by the Katy. Interest in it was so keen all along the system that officials at once determined to make it an annual event. Every man not absolutely

necessary to the operation of the road on the day of the meet is given transportation to the meet. The only other employees affair that approximates rivalry to the track meet is the annual picnic for the employees and their wives and friends. Tulsa will not be represented this year for the reason that business is so pressing that the machinery cannot be impaired by the loss of men. A short time ago the local Katy office withdrew from the athletic association because Sunday events were discontinued.

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City News in Brief

R. B. DOWNING AND family have returned from Colorado where they spent the summer.

DR. AND MRS. W. E. ELLIOTT returned yesterday from the Klamath mountains in Arkansas where they spent their vacation.

MEMBERS OF THE Junior Philatelic Sunday school class of the First Baptist church spent last night at Camp Kolah in Sand Springs. Miss Eva Horner chaperoned.

E. G. SHORT AND his daughter, Clara Price, left last night for Kansas City, where Miss Price will enter the Sisters of Loreta academy.

YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE Intermediate League of the Boulder avenue Methodist church held a watermelon feast at Sand Springs last night. Miss Ethel Elliott chaperoned.

MARRIAGE LICENSES WERE issued yesterday to Frank T. Brown, of Tulsa, and Mrs. Sophia Lyons of Red Fork, Indian Territory, and Lela Smith of Okmulgee.

THREE GIRLS FROM each chapter of the chapter girls will attend a week-end conference at Sand Springs Friday and Saturday of next week. The conference will be held at Camp Kolah.

OWING TO THE INCLEMENT weather last night the regular weekly meeting of the Tulsa Trades Labor council was not held. It was announced yesterday that the various committees in charge of the Labor day program would make their reports on next Thursday night.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS in recent session approved the report of the county engineer regarding a new highway between Keystone and Eicher in Tulsa county. The new road will be nine miles long and will cost approximately \$100,000. It will run parallel to the Frisco tracks and will fill a long felt need in this part of the county.

TWELVE YEARS OF WAITING for an erring wife proved unavailing and as a result, J. R. Richard filed suit in the superior court for a divorce from Ida Richard. The petition asserts that the two were married in Kansas, Texas, on March 3, 1922. Soon afterwards, Mrs. Richard is alleged to have deserted her husband and all efforts on his part to effect a reconciliation proved unavailing, he says.

MRS. JESSIE BREWSTER, living at the corner of Third and Phoenix streets, made her first visit downtown Tulsa yesterday. She was called to the office of the county attorney for the purpose of presenting two women neighbors who had struck her children. She stated that one of the neighbors of the downtown district had cleaned very much since she had last seen it.

IN WEDNESDAY'S MEETING of the county commissioners, resolutions were adopted authorizing Chairman Cyrus Avery to negotiate with the state concerning funds for the improvement of the Tulsa county roads.

The commissioners also approved the suggestions by the United States government for the improvement of the roads of the county and the money from the federal officials will soon be available.

IF THE PLANS NOW under way do not materialize, a large welcome arch will be placed on the West Tulsa side of the river near the end of the new \$200,000 bridge, which will soon be completed. The arch will bear the legend, "Welcome to West Tulsa." It will be illuminated all night and will be a big advertisement for the suburb. Several of the public-spirited men across the river have the plan in charge and they are putting forth every effort to make it succeed.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR Mrs. P. Johnson, wife of W. R. Johnson, who took her own life Wednesday morning, will not be held in Tulsa, the body being shipped to her home in Wilbur, Minn. Mrs. Johnson was 36 years of age. She lived at Twenty-third and Forest streets and was surrounded by every luxury. Chloroform was the means by which she took her life and although pulmonary experts worked several hours in an effort to save her, she died later in the evening.

N. R. DICKSON FILED SUIT yesterday in the district court against the Sand Springs Railway company for damages amounting to \$2,000, which amount he alleges is due him because of the carelessness of the trainmen in the employment of the company. Dickson asserts that he was standing on the steps of an interurban car of the company at Archer and Main streets when the car was suddenly started, throwing him to the pavement.

BECAUSE HER 16-YEAR-OLD daughter would not forsake her husband of only a week, Mrs. J. C. Smith of Bartlesville suffered a nervous collapse in the office of County Attorney James Evers yesterday. House is in hiding as the result of a perjury charge brought against him by Mrs. Smith. Although Mrs. House will not forsake her husband, she is tenderly caring for her mother at the home of a sister.

WILLIAM WALLACE, aged 61, died at his home, 824 South Cincinnati, at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning after an illness of two weeks. He leaves a wife, one son, S. P. Wallace, and one daughter, Eleanor. The funeral will take place from the home at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Rev. C. W. Kerr officiating. Interment will be in Rose Hill burial park. Mr. Wallace came to Tulsa from West Virginia six years ago and has been engaged in oil well contracting. He is well known in the oil fraternity.

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Mr. Stevin's "Good Day."

One day when Mr. P. A. Stevin, assistant cashier, had finished his lunch, he absent-mindedly picked up an umbrella which belonged to a lady sitting at the same table. The lady made a strenuous objection and Mr. Stevin, with many apologies, returned it to her. Later in the day he attended the company's auction sale of lost property.

One of the first offerings was a bundle containing twenty umbrellas, which was knocked down to him for \$2.49. Proud of his purchase, he started off with it to take a subway train for home and planted himself in a seat which happened to be directly across from that occupied by his female friend of the restaurant episode. Eying his bundle she blurted out:

"My, but you must have had a good day of it!"

A Breezy One.

Great Doctor: Your wife, sir, needs a change of air.

Mr. Tishwad: Well, I'll get her an electric fan.—Puck.

Foresight.

Mother: If you fell in the water, why are your clothes dry?

Tommy: I took 'em off in case of accident.—The Sun.

Benevolent Despotism.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man gets de notion dat he's uppin' de human race when he's only tryin' to boss 'em 'round."—Washington Star.

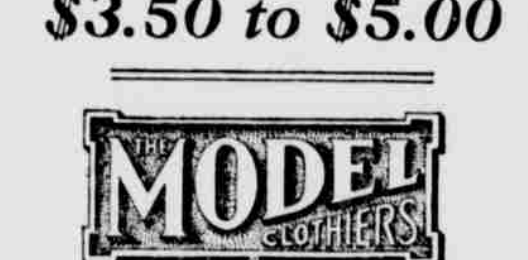
Better "Fall" for a New— "Model" Fall Hat

Fall in line. Step
lively. The order
of the day is fall hats.

The new Knox and Stetson styles vie with each other for your approval.

Positively the finest showing of men's fine hats in the state.

Better Get Yours Today!
\$3.50 to \$5.00



THE SPEED OF THE STARS.

Some of Them Travel at the Rate of 200 Miles a Second.

So enormous are stellar distances that casual observers of the heavens could never suspect that the "fixed" stars, as they are often called, are actually moving, or rather rushing, through the universe with velocities measured by miles per second and exceeding the swiftest flight of a cannon ball.

A few exceptional stars spoken of as "runaways" have the almost inconceivable velocity of 100 to 200 miles per second. Stellar velocities from ten to twenty miles a second are common, and many stars, especially those that are extremely faint, are moving with velocities more than double this amount. There seems strong grounds for a belief that a decrease in the brightness of the stars is accompanied by increase of speed. The brighter and younger stars are comparatively sluggish and as a star increases in age and passes its zenith of brightness its luminosity falls away with cooling temperature and its speed increases.

The dark stars, of whose existence we now have many proofs, are doubtless traveling through space more rapidly than their brilliant neighbors. How immeasurable must be the distance that separates the stars from each other and from us that they can continue their journeys without interfering with each other's motions in the least! It has been stated as a law of stellar motions that the stars pursue their paths through the universe independently and uninfluenced in the main by each other's presence.

Of course systems of double or multiple stars, and systems like our own

solar system, which consist of a central sun encircled by dark satellites, have their relative motions undisturbed by the outward motion which is shared by all. The entire system in such a case is translated through space as a single unit.

Collisions between stars are rare. It is believed that the flashing forth of "temporary" stars is caused by the collision or near approach of stars or possibly by the passage of a star through dark or faintly luminous nebulous matter, but within the last two thousand years not more than a score of temporary stars have been noted. So stupendous is the scale upon which the universe is fashioned that the millions and millions of stars, nebulae and star clusters that compose it evidently pursue their journey onward ceaselessly and rapidly with no deviation from a straight line and undisturbed in the slightest degree by neighboring stars.—New York Sun.

A Model Son.

The fussy old gentleman asked the chance traveling companion, "Have you any children, sir?"

"Yes, sir, a son."

"Ah, indeed! Does he smoke?"

"No, sir, he never so much as touched a cigarette."

"So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?"

"He has never set his foot in one."

"Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come late?"

"Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner."

"A model young man, sir, a model young man. How old is he?"

"Just six months."—Philadelphia Record.

THE GREAT NAVY DIRIGIBLE



"Every man either grows or swells."—President Wilson



IT IS A LABORATORY WAR

German Chemists Depended On for Success of Army and Navy.

That the German army and navy are dependent to a great extent upon German chemists is the assertion of Dr. A. de Neuville, who has an interesting article in La Revue on the subject.

"As a result of the blockade," writes Dr. de Neuville, "Germany has expected a great deal from its chemists and she has not been disappointed. Much has been demanded of the chemists, but they have thus far been victors over every problem that has presented itself. We can assert with conviction that every strategic victory of the German army or navy can be traced to the efficiency of the German chemists. In fact, it is admitted in Berlin that this war is being fought by the chemists. Not only has chemistry brought into daily use many articles heretofore not even dreamed of in the way of food and necessities of life, but it has also assisted in doubling the product of the soil and insuring a good harvest even under most unfavorable conditions. For instance, German chemists have found excellent use for 14 hitherto despised plants that were never considered to be of any consequence. At the same time Professors Dr. Foth and Dr. Parow of the high school of agriculture in Berlin, whose work became known at the international chemical congress in 1912, devoted their time to finding use for all the waste products of Belgium, northern France and Poland. They have discovered a method of extracting oil from the sunflower, so that they are no longer dependent upon imports of oil from America."

"They have discovered a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Substitutes have also been found for wood pulp in the manufacture of paper."

"Though king cotton, as the Americans term it, has not yet been pushed from its throne, its progress has been nevertheless made such that chemists have never been made such progress in finding substitutes that they hope in time to be entirely independent of America so far as cotton is concerned. In fact, chemists are busy in Germany in finding substitutes for American imports with the object of being entirely independent of the United States commercially."

SAYS PICKPOCKETS HAVE TRUST.

Privileges to Work Street Cars Sold, an Attorney Asserts.

Bury your roll when you come to town. If you don't the "dips" will get it.

"There is a powerful pickpocket trust now in operation in New York. It is backed by men of influence, and its members rarely fall into the hands of the police."

This statement was made by James E. Smith, district attorney. While he refused to state that certain of the police were working in conjunction with the "trust," he left the inference that a considerable number of influence who are behind the "trust" were friendly to many police officers.

"The pickpocket industry," the district attorney continued, "has grown to such an extent that pickpocket privileges can be bought from duly authorized agents as freely as subway tickets. My information is that the organization is not merely a local institution, but has a powerful branch in Chicago and extends into other municipalities. The surface cars are the principal source of revenue for the thieves who steal from your pocket. Men upon whom I can rely tell me a scale of prices at which privileges can be bought has been fixed, also that 'rules for operation' accompany the privilege."—New York Letter to Pittsburgh Dispatch.

She Had Nothing on Him.

He says that a friend of his called Jones had the misfortune to get in the way of an automobile driven by a lady on Euclid avenue. The friend was taken to a hospital, but his injuries were not serious, so he was immediately removed to the police station, where his assailant was being held.

And as soon as Jones got there the lady started in to impress him with the fact that the blame for the accident was all his.

"You know, Mr. Jones," she said, "you must have been walking very carelessly. I am a very careful driver. I have been driving a car for seven years."

"You've got nothing on me, ma'am," said Jones, politely. "I've been walking for 34 years!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Total Loss.

"Old Mr. Grabstein is a thrifty man. He always buys his summer suits in the fall when they are marked down and keeps them until the following season."

"Some of these days he may lose \$10 or \$15 that way."

"How?"

"He may die some winter and leave behind a suit he's never had on."

CARTER, in New York Evening Sun.

ABE MARTIN



Th' time t' engage in an argument with your wife is just before you have t' start down town. "My pen is poor, my ink is pale, but my love for you will never fail"—who can recall this time when autograph albums wuz all th' rage?